

NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

For President of the United States.  
ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.  
For Vice President.  
ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

[Election Day, Tuesday November 8, 1864.]

UNION STATE TICKET.

[Election Day, October 12.]

Supreme Judge—(Full Term).  
LUTHER DAY, of Portage County.  
Supreme Judge—(Long Vacancy).  
WILLIAM WHITE, of Clark County.  
Recorder—(Short Vacancy).  
ROMAN WILDER, of Ashland County.  
Recorder of State.  
WILLIAM HENRY SMITH, Hamilton County.  
Attorney General.  
W. P. RICHARDSON, Monroe County.  
Comptroller of the Treasury.  
MOSES R. BRADLEY, Fulton County.  
Board of Public Works—(Full Term).  
PHILIP HERRING, Anglin County.  
JAMES MOORE, (for vacancy), Colquhoun Co.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

Official War Bulletin.  
WASHINGTON, June 28, 1864.

To General Dix:

A dispatch from Grant, dated yesterday afternoon, reports that no operations at the front, except from our guns, which are at the bridge of Petersburg, 2,000 yards distant. Petersburg papers of the 25th state that Hunter is striking the Jackson River depot, about forty miles north of Salem, and says if he reaches Covington, which they suppose he will do with most of his forces, but with a loss of materials he will be safe. The same paper states that General Wilson destroyed a train of cars loaded with cotton and furniture, burned the depot at Burkeville, destroyed the track and was still pushing south.

All the railroads leading into Richmond are now destroyed; some of them badly.

A dispatch from Sherman, received this morning, reports that yesterday we made an unsuccessful attack on the enemy's position.

We lost between 2,000 and 3,000; particularly heavy in officers. General Harker is reported mortally wounded; Colonel Daniel McCook, commanding brigade, Colonel Rice, 57th Ohio, very seriously; Colonel Randall, 40th Illinois, and Colonel Augustine, 50th Illinois, killed.

We took a few prisoners, but don't suppose we inflicted heavy loss on the enemy, as he kept behind parapets.

[Signed] E. M. STANTON.

Since the above, a dispatch has been received here, stating that Sherman's loss is not more than 1,500.

A DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

The unanimous Declaration of the People of this County against the Copperhead Party.

When in the course of a local government it becomes necessary for the people to dissolve the political bands which bind them to one party, and to transfer their support to another, a decent respect for the opinions of men requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

When a long train of abuses and outrages, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design on the part of the ruling party to deceive and rob the people, then it is their right, it is their duty to throw off such party, and to choose other rulers for their future security. Such has been the patient suffering of the people of this county, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to transfer their support from the so-called Democratic party to that association of faithful and loyal men known as the Union Organization. The history of the Copperhead party in this county, is a history of repeated abuses and outrages, all having in direct object the deceiving and robbing the people, and the establishment upon our Southern borders of that monstrous tyranny known as the Southern Confederacy. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid public:

They have constantly opposed the war for the suppression of the rebellion and the restoration of the Union; have given their hearty and "cordial sympathy" to those in arms against the government, and have given them aid and comfort by discouraging enlistments in and encouraging desertions from the Army engaged in maintaining the government. They have defended human slavery, the cause of untold misery and degradation to four millions of human beings, and the cause of the Mexican war, the Kansas war, and the terrible and unparalleled war now raging in our country, and have endeavored to reason the people into a belief in the righteousness of the system of human bondage, and in the justice of the rebellion inaugurated for its perpetuation.

They have endeavored to bring about a total separation between Union men and Democrats, even to advising the latter not to deal with the former in business, and have carried their political prejudices into the Church, the Sunday School, the High Schools, and the County Fair, causing a separation in each of these departments.

They have injured the Agricultural and Mechanical interests of this county by making the Agricultural Society a political association, governed by Copperheads, and the County Fair a political exhibition, gotten up in the interest of the party, and to distribute petty offices among party servants, thus driving a great majority of the substantial and intelligent farmers from all connection with the society.

They are responsible for the murder of two Union soldiers in our midst—This they have led to by their organ, the Ohio Eagle, and their speakers on the stump, advising Democrats to arm, and inflaming their passions against the Union cause and the gallant men who are engaged in upholding it.

They have shielded the culprit by a jury of their political friends indicting him for murder in the second degree, by releasing him on bail, and by continuing the case from term to term of the Court.

They have persecuted numbers of respectable Union men of the county by indicting them for imaginary offences, some of the persons not being present at the place where the offence is said to have been committed, thus putting the county to a heavy expense for the prosecution of innocent persons.

They have taxed the people of Lancaster four hundred dollars to pay a claim brought against the city by the proprietor of the Ohio Eagle, for injury done to his office by several infuriated soldiers, when the actual damage done could not have reached the sum of twenty dollars. This claim they have paid without any authority of law for so doing.

They have defied the law of the State and disregarded the will of the people by appointing Assessors for the city, and refusing to wait for election returns from the army, thus displacing officers legally chosen by the people.

They have, through the County Court, fined a Union man \$25 and costs and sentenced him to five days in the county jail on bread and water, for assault and battery, a punishment unusually severe and evidencing extreme party malice.

These are some of the local exhibitions of the animus of this party. Over and above all this, is its bitter opposition to every measure adopted to maintain the Government and restore the Union; its deadly animosity against Union men and soldiers; and its hearty and active sympathy with the rebellion.

Therefore, the people of this county, appealing to the enlightened judgment of the public for the rectitude of their intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of their intelligence and liberty, solemnly publish and declare, that they are and of right ought to be, free and independent of all Copperhead sentiments, rulers and parties; that they are absolved from all allegiance to them, and that all political connection between them and the people, is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that as free and intelligent men they will detest the principles and men of such party and will respect and support the principles and men of the Union organization, and will do all other acts and things which intelligent and independent people may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, they mutually pledge to each other their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND SLAVERY.

It was a custom among an ancient people to punish certain criminals by binding them face to face with a corpse and leaving them to die. It seems that Providence is punishing the Democratic party by binding it to the corpse of slavery and leaving it in that condition to perish. The love of this party for slavery, and the monstrous tenderness with which it caresses and clings to it, can be compared to nothing but the love of a mother for a deformed and unnatural child.

On the proposition to amend the Constitution by abolishing slavery, or rather on the proposition to submit the question to the people, all the Democratic members of the House, except four, voted No.

On the proposition to repeal the Fugitive Slave law, the vote stood 82 in favor and 58 against. The latter were all Democrats, or, as the people call them, Copperheads. Sim. Cox declared that "he would deliver up to their masters, runaway negroes found in the ranks of the Union army."

Thus the Democratic party, against the people, against the spirit of the age, against the current of events, clings to the institution which caused the rebellion, and which has required, for its washing out, rivers of the best blood of the nation.

The Democratic party is committed to the defence of slavery. It is carrying the mother, which is slavery, and the child, which is the rebellion, and the load is too great. It is a party with a broken back and a broken spirit, but it dies hard.

Can't Trust the People.

Every Democrat in the House of Representatives, except four, voted against the proposed amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery. The proposition, of course, must be submitted to the people, before the Constitution can be amended. The Copperheads have placed themselves upon the record, as being afraid to trust the people.

Vote of Ohio Copperheads.

Nearly every Copperhead Representative from Ohio, voted against the repeal of the fugitive slave law. They have placed themselves upon the record in favor of continuing this iniquity. They would pursue the black man, with blood hounds, and whips, and brutal overseers, and insolent officials, and drag him back into slavery, after 70,000 of his race have enlisted to fight the battles of the country. They deliberately vote to return the black man to slavery, while the blood sacrificed at Fort Pillow still dampens the earth, while the memory of his gallant conduct through the Vicksburg campaign is still fresh in the memory of the nation, and while his courage in carrying the first line of works before Petersburg is mentioned in every dispatch and his gallantry and heroism declared by General Smith, to be worthy the Old Guard of Napoleon.

These men vote to make the men of the North, like the hounds of the South, Slave-catchers for rebels. God is punishing the nation now for tolerating such men as the Copperhead Representatives of Ohio.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION POSTPONED.

Mr. Aug. Belmont, Chairman of the National Executive Democratic Committee informs the public that the National Democratic Convention, which was announced for July 4th, has been postponed until Monday, August 29th. This is done in order that events may determine the policy of the party. Should Grant be successful in capturing Richmond or Lee's army, the party will nominate a war man for the Presidency, if unsuccessful, it will nominate an anti-war candidate.

Poor Democracy! It has not a single principle nor a line of policy left. Inside it is a babel, a confusion of sentiments and policies, with nothing to hold it together, except the cohesive power of public plunder. Where now is the old war horse? Where is the ramping and roaring lion of other days? Nothing is left to the Copperheads but the skeleton, the spirit having gone, the long since to that organization which stands by the country.

HON. WM. E. FINCK.

Elsewhere we publish the vote in the House of Representatives on the constitutional amendment to abolish slavery in the United States. The amendment was lost, the best opportunity is gone by, and the cause of the present war, and of nearly all the other wars we have had, remains in existence.

Wm. E. Finck, the gentleman who represents the Copperheads in this District in the House, voted against the amendment. Let it be recorded. We envy him not this record.

We claim as large a share of love for the Union as any one, whatever may be his political opinions.—Engle.

You do? Didn't you support Vallandigham for Governor, who is in favor of dividing the country into four parts?

Haven't you from the first opposed the war for the restoration of the Union, when you knew that nothing but subjugation could preserve the Union? You know this because the rebels iterated and reiterated, and again and again threw into your teeth, the declaration that under no circumstances would they ever unite again with the detested "Yankees." You knew in your own heart that Union was possible only by forcibly putting down all opposition to Union.

Haven't you endorsed the speech of Mr. Long declaring the alternative, "Either subjugation or recognition, and of these I prefer the latter?" Can a journal be for the Union and for disunion, or recognition, (which is the same) at the same time?

The fact is, you are for power and office, Union or no Union. The sentence quoted above, to be true, should read, "we claim as large a share of love for office as any one, whatever may be his political opinions." State it that way, and your reputation for candor and honesty will be established.

Repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law.

The bill to repeal the Fugitive Slave Law passed the Senate a few days since by a vote of 27 to 12. The vote in the House stood, 82 for and 58 against the bill, the negatives being all Copperheads. Senator Johnson's motion to exempt the Fugitive Slave Law of 1793 from the repeal was lost by 17 to 22.

Thus another root of the cancer is cut. It is wonderful how deeply-rooted and closely woven with the life of the government this exercise of Slavery had become. One root, it seems, must be cut at a time, allowing a long interval for the part to heal before cutting another.

Our soldiers who on the 3d strewn the earth in front of their intrenchments with 12,000 dead and wounded Yankees, then and there secured the nomination of Lincoln over Grant.—Richmond Examiner, June 13.

How shall we ever express our obligations to the rebels for nominating Mr. Lincoln? How all things work together for the good of those who love the country. The very wrath of our enemies is made to favor us.

THE ARGUELLES CASE.

Freemont in his letter of acceptance has the following in reference to the Administration: "An administration marked at home by disregard of Constitutional rights, by its violation of personal liberty, and the liberty of the press, and as a crowning shame, by its abandonment of the right of asylum—a right especially dear to all free nations."

Vallandigham repeats this in his Hamilton speech. As this "abandonment of the right of Asylum," in the Arguelles case, will be thoroughly worked during the campaign to prove the despotism of the Administration, the people should fully understand the circumstances and the cause of the arrest. We find in an exchange the history of the case which is appended below.

The Copperhead journals lay great stress upon the fact that no extradition treaty exists between the United States and Spain. Our Vice Consul General at Havana, on this ground, thought that our government could not grant the request of the Captain General of Cuba for the reclamation of Col. Arguelles. But the Spanish Minister at Washington, while admitting the fact that no such treaty existed, asked whether, considering the gross and scandalous outrage which had been committed, as well as the interests of humanity at stake in the prompt resolution of this matter, it was added, "he has not hesitated in submitting the case in this confidential way to the consideration of the United States Government, in order to ascertain whether an incident so exceptional could not be met with exceptional measures."

Thus addressed on the subject, the President ordered the arrest and surrender of Col. Arguelles; and the Secretary of State, in reporting the transaction to Congress writes: "There being no treaty of extradition between the United States and Spain, nor any act of Congress directing how fugitives from justice in Spanish dominions shall be delivered up, the extradition in the Arguelles case is understood by the State Department to have been made in virtue of the law of nations and the Constitution of the United States. Although there is a conflict of authorities concerning the expediency of exercising comity towards a foreign Government by surrendering, at its request, one of its own subjects charged with the commission of crime within its territory, and although it may be conceded that there is no national obligation to make such a surrender upon a demand, therefore unless it is acknowledged by treaty or by statute law, yet a nation is never bound to furnish asylums to dangerous criminals who are offenders against the human race; and it is believed that, in any case, the comity could with propriety be practiced, the one which is understood to have called forth the resolution of inquiry of the Senate furnished a just occasion for its exercise."

To give them the least chance of electing their two advocates of peace, Grant must be defeated, the invasion must collapse and die out, and the very name of war must become a word of horror, uttered with loathing and execration. Therefore, it is the interest of the Democrats to do their very utmost to weaken the Federal army, discredit Federal Finance, in short to extinguish the war altogether, in order to extinguish the party which invented the war, and governs it, and lives by it.—Richmond Examiner, June 13.

O, cruel Examiner! to kick the meek and obsequious party which bends ever to kiss your feet and calls you master. But the truth must be told. Didn't we always tell you the same? Haven't we iterated and reiterated the fact that to elect a Democrat, "Grant must be defeated," and that therefore the members of that party hoped for Grant's defeat? Haven't we urged that the party labored to the very uttermost to "weaken the Federal Army," and "discredit Federal Finance," because its success depended upon the failure of the Federal Army and Federal Finance? And yet it claims to be a loyal party!

A BUSINESS despatch received here this morning, addressed to Geo. A. Mithoff, says that gold has gone up to two dollars and twenty-five cents. Why is it that Lincoln's legal tender dollar has depreciated one dollar and twenty cents below real money.

The above is the leader in the last week's Eagle. One reason for the depreciation may be that every Copperhead paper like the Eagle is doing its utmost to depreciate "Lincoln's legal tender dollar." If the currency doesn't depreciate it will be no fault of you. You will do your best to cry it down. Another cause is that a very large number, many thousands, of Copperheads have grown suddenly rich by speculating upon the misfortunes of the country, and are indulging in foreign luxuries, a thing they never enjoyed before. This sends the gold out of the country, and of course, increases its value.

The immediate cause, however, of the sudden rise in gold was the gold bill. Contractors, under the operation of the law, were required to hand over the gold, which created a great demand.

Andrew Johnson's Position.

When Andrew Johnson made his famous reply to Joe Lane, of Oregon, Lane had asked Johnson what he would do were he (Johnson) President of the United States?

Andly replied: "The distinguished Senator from Oregon, asks me what I would do with the rebels, were I President of the United States. I will tell the Senator. I would have them arrested, I would have them tried, and if found guilty, by the ETERNAL GOD, I would have them executed."

THE MATTOPIA.—Just below the line of Spottsylvania county, the Mattopony divides into four branches, each of which takes for its name a portion of the main stream: thus the most Southern is called the Mat, the next the Ta, the third the Po, and the most northerly the Ny, and when united they constitute the Mat-ta-po-ny—pronounced with the accent on the last syllable, and the y sounded like i.

General of Cuba that, "in the absence of an extradition treaty between the Governments, or of any law, public or municipal, authorizing the rendition of our Government, could not grant the request," in a confidential way, before the Department of State.

In like manner, Senor Don Gabriel G. Tassara, the Spanish Minister at Washington, in communicating the facts of the case to our Government, (employing almost the inexpressible words of Mr. Savage, and thus showing that both Mr. Tassara and Mr. Savage wrote from representations prepared for them by the Cuban authorities,) took care to state that he was "well aware that no extradition treaty exists between the United States and Spain, in virtue of which the surrender of Arguelles to the authorities of Cuba might be obtained; yet, considering the gross and scandalous outrage which has been committed, as well as the interests of humanity at stake in the prompt resolution of this matter," it was added, "he has not hesitated in submitting the case in this confidential way to the consideration of the United States Government, in order to ascertain whether an incident so exceptional could not be met with exceptional measures."

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The Vote on the Extinction of Slavery.

We herewith reprint the division of the House of Representatives on Wednesday last on the question of amending the Constitution so as to put an end to human slavery in the United States. The list below is correct according to the record in the Washington papers. Had every member been present the division would probably have been, Yeas, 107, Nays, 76—making a full House of 182 members. It would have required 122 votes to have made the two-thirds necessary to carry the measure. The proposition voted upon was as follows:

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

YEAS—95.—Wm. B. Allison, Iowa; John B. Alley, Mass.; Oakes Ames, Massachusetts; Lucien Anderson, Ky.; Isaac N. Arnold, Ill.; James M. Ashley, Ohio; Joseph Bailey, Pa.; John D. Baldwin, Mass.; Portus Baxter, Vt.; Fernando C. Beaman, Mich.; James D. Blaine, Me.; Jacob B. Blair, W. Va.; Henry T. Blow, Mo.; Geo. S. Boutwell, Mass.; Samuel H. Boyd, Mo.; Augustus Brandegee, Conn.; John M. Broomall, Pa.; Ambrose W. Clark, N. Y.; Freeman Clark, N. Y.; Amasa Cobb, Wis.; Cornelius Cole, Cal.; John A. J. Cresswell, Md.; Thos. T. Davis, N. Y.; Henry L. Daws, Mass.; Henry C. Deming, Conn.; Nathan F. Dixon, R. I.; Francis W. Kellogg, Mich.; Orlando Kellogg, N. Y.; De Witt C. Littlejohn, N. York; Benj. F. Loan, Mo.; John W. Longyear, Mich.; James M. Marvin, N. Y.; Joseph W. McClurg, Mo.; Walter D. McIndoe, Wis.; Samuel F. Miller, N. Y.; James K. Moorhead, Pa.; Justin S. Morrill, Vt.; Daniel Morris, N. Y.; Amos Myers, Pa.; Jesse O. Norton, Ill.; Moses F. Odell, N. Y.; Charles O'Neil, Pa.; Godlove S. Orth, Ind.; James M. Patterson, N. H.; Sidney Perham, Me.; Frederick A. Pike, Me.; Hiram Price, Iowa; Alex. H. Rice, Mass.; John H. Rice, Me.; Robt. C. Schenck, Ohio; Gleni W. Seefield, Pa.; Ignatius Donnelly, Minn.; John F. Driggs, Mich.; Ephraim R. Eekley, O.; Thos. D. Elliott, Mass.; John F. Farnsworth, Ill.; H. Reuben E. Fenton, N. Y.; James A. Garfield, Ohio; Daniel W. Gooch, Mass.; John A. Griswold, N. Y.; James T. Hale, Pa.; William Higby, Cal.; Samuel Hooper, Mass.; Giles W. Hotchkiss, N. Y.; A. W. Hubbard, Iowa; John H. Hubbard, Ct.; Calvin T. Hubbard, N. Y.; Edward C. Ingersoll, Ill.; Thos. A. Jenckes, R. I.; Geo. W. Julian, Ind.; John A. Kasson, Iowa; Wm. D. Kelly, Pa.; Thomas B. Shannon, Cal.; Hiram C. Sloan, Wis.; Green Clay Smith, Ky.; Nathaniel B. Smithers, Del.; Rufus P. Spaulding, Ohio; John F. Starr, N. J.; Thaddeus Stevens, Pa.; M. Russell Thayer, Pa.; Francis Thomas, Md.; Henry M. Tracy, Pa.; Chas. Upson, Mich.; R. B. Van Valkenburg, N. Y.; Elihu B. Washburne, Ill.; Edwin H. Webster, Md.; Killin V. Whaley, W. Va.; Ezra Wheeler, Wis.; Thos. Williams, Pa.; A. Carter Wilder, Kan.; James F. Wilson, Iowa; William Wisdom, Minn.; Fred. E. Woodbridge, Vt.

NAYS, 61.—James C. Allen, Illinois; Wm. J. Allen, Ill.; Sydenham E. Anson, Pa.; August C. Baldwin, Mich.; George Bliss, Ohio; James Brooks, N. Y.; James S. Brown, Wis.; John W. Chandler, N. Y.; Alex. H. Coffroth, Pa.; Samuel S. Cox, Ohio; James A. Craves, Ind.; John L. Dawson, Pa.; Charles Dennison, Pa.; John R. Ellen, Ill.; Joseph K. Edgerton, Indiana; Charles A. Eldridge, Wis.; James E. English, Conn.; Wm. E. Finck, Ohio; John B. Ganson, N. Y.; Henry Grider, Ky.; Aaron Harding, Ky.; Henry W. Harrington, Ind.; Charles M. Harris, Ill.; Anson Herrick, N. Y.; Wm. S. Holman, Ind.; Philip Johnson, Pa.; Wm. Johnson, Ohio; Martin Kalbfleisch, N. Y.; Francis Kernan, N. Y.; Austin A. King, Mo.; Jesse Lazeau, Pa.; John Law, Ind.; Frank C. LeBlond, Ohio; Alex. Long, Ohio; Robert Mallory, Ky.; Daniel Marcy, N. H.; Archibald McAlister, Pa.; James E. McDowell, Ind.; J. F. McKinney, Ohio; Wm. H. Miller, Pa.; James R. Morris, Ohio; Wm. R. Morris, Ill.; Warren T. Noble, Ohio; John O'Neil, Ohio; George H. Pendleton, Ohio; John V. L. Arun, N. Y.; Wm. Radford, N. Y.; James C. Robinson, Ill.; Andrew J. Rogers, N. J.; James S. Rollins, Mo.; Lewis W. Ross, Ill.; John C. Scott, Mo.; John R. Steele, N. Y.; Wm. G. Steele, N. J.; John D. Stiles, Pa.; Myer Strouse, Pa.; John T. Stewart, Ill.; Lorenzo D. M. Sweet, Me.; Wm. H. Wadsworth, Ky.; Elijah Ward, N. Y.; Chilton A. White, Ohio; Charles H. Winfield, N. Y.; Fernando Wood, N. Y.

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING.—Union Republicans, 10; Wm. G. Brown, W. Va.; I. Winter Davis, Md.; Ebenezer Dumont, Ind.; James B. Grinnell, Iowa; John R. McBride, Oregon; Theodore M. Pomeroy, N. Y.; Wm. H. Randall, Ky.; Edward H. Rollins, N. H.; Wm. B. Washburn, Mass.; Schuyler Colfax (Speaker), Illinois.

Democrats and Border States, 12:

Wells A. Hutchins, Ohio; Anthony L. Knapp, Ill.; George Middleton, N. J.; Nehemiah Perry, N. J.; Dan. W. Voorhees, Ind.; Benj. G. Harris, Md.; Geo. H. Yeaman, Ky.; Homer A. Nelson, N. Y.; Wm. A. Hall, Mo.; Henry G. Stebbins, N. Y.; Samuel J. Randall, Pa.; Benjamin Wood, New York.

RECAPITULATION.

	Union.	Dem. Total.
In the affirmative.....	95	4 95
In the negative.....	61	12 22
Absent, or not voting.....	10	10
Total.....	166	80 181

\*Mr. Ashley subsequently voted in the negative, so as to be ship to move a reconsideration.

†Mr. Fenton paired with Mr. Winfield, but their votes were afterwards recorded.

Speech of President Lincoln on Being Informed of his Re-Nomination.

The President said: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee—"I will neither conceal my gratification nor restrain the expression of my gratitude, that the Union people through their Convention, in the continued effort to save and advance the Nation, have deemed me not unworthy to remain in my present position. I know no reason to doubt that I shall accept the nomination tendered, and yet, perhaps, I should not declare definitely before reading and considering what is called the Platform. I will say now, however, that I approve the declaration in favor of so amending the Constitution as to prohibit slavery throughout the nation. When the people in revolt, with the hundred days' explicit notice that they could within those days resume their allegiance without the overthrow of their institution, and that they could not resume it afterward, elected to stand out, such an amendment to the Constitution as now proposed, became a fitting and necessary conclusion for the success of the Union cause. Such alone can meet and cover all evils. I now perceive its importance and embrace it. In the joint names of Liberty and Union, let us labor to give it legal form and practical effect.

At the conclusion of the President's speech all of the Committee shook him cordially by the hand and offered their personal congratulations.

UNLAWFUL ADVERTISING.—There is a class of advertisements that find place in many of the newspapers of Ohio, that ought for decency sake to have been excluded long ago, and against which there has been a statute in this State, for two years past. That statute was amended last winter, so as to make it more effective in its application and certain of enforcement, and made to take effect on the 1st of July next. It would therefore be well for the publishers of newspapers to get these advertisements out of their columns before that time. Those who are now publishing Dr. Choseman's Pills, Duponcan's Golden Pills, Clarke's Great English Remedy, The Cleroke Remedy and all of that class, would do well to wick up their contracts; and the druggists who are selling these medicines should cease selling within this month if they do not want to pay fines. The penalty for the offense of selling or advertising in any manner, is \$1,000. See page 70 of the Acts of 1864. Our newspaper friends will do well to read the act.—Ashabula Sentinel.

JUST RECEIVED.—P. Rising has just received a choice stock of Spring and Summer Clothing at his stand, Tallmadge Block, Main street. He is also prepared to make to order, on short notice, all kinds of Clothing. If you want anything in the Clothing line call at the Store of P. Rising and you will there find just the article to suit you. April 7, 1864.—3m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DIARRHEA AND DYSENTERY.—We have examined a great number of letters from some of the most prominent citizens of Cincinnati and Covington, etc., speaking in the highest terms of Dr. Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture for the cure of diarrhea and dysentery. The letters are too long to publish. Mr. Wood, of Covington, says he was pronounced incurable by the best doctors in Cincinnati, and one bottle of Dr. Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture effected a permanent cure after suffering for months with the worst form of diarrhea and dysentery.

Another says he was discharged from the United States Service after suffering in the hospital for months as incurable, and after being treated by the best doctors of the Army, he got well directly, and has now entered the Army again in good health. One man writes he has cured his wife, who had been afflicted with diarrhea and dysentery in the barracks he was in with one bottle of this valuable medicine. In fact, we could tell of one patient after another, who have been cured of this terrible disease. Our duty ought to be to supply them with a small quantity of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture, but we have not room for such a list. However, our friends having a very low condition at one of our Cincinnati hospitals, we have sent a small quantity of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture, and in three weeks he was able to leave the hospital, and is now at home, speaking for himself. We hope all the soldiers will put a bottle of this medicine in their kit. It is for sale by Druggists at 50 cents per bottle.

C. W. ROBACK, Proprietor, 65, 66, 67 and 68 East Third St.

REMEDY FOR PILES.—It is a blessing to the suffering to know that we have an effective cure for this terrible trouble, and that it is a permanent cure. It is a second cure, Cincinnati, Ohio, takes great pleasure in informing all who are suffering with piles that he has a small quantity of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture, and it effected a permanent cure. This seems to be the case with all who make use of this splendid preparation. It is manufactured at No. 4 East Fourth St., Cincinnati, O., and is for sale by Druggists at 50 cents per bottle.

A SUPERIOR REMEDY.—We can conscientiously recommend to those suffering from a distressing cough, Dr. Strickland's Mollifying Cough Syrup. It is a superior remedy, and it is a blessing to the suffering to know that we have an effective cure for this terrible trouble, and that it is a permanent cure. It is a second cure, Cincinnati, Ohio, takes great pleasure in informing all who are suffering with piles that he has a small quantity of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture, and it effected a permanent cure. This seems to be the case with all who make use of this splendid preparation. It is manufactured at No. 4 East Fourth St., Cincinnati, O., and is for sale by Druggists at 50 cents per bottle.

GENTLEMAN, cured of Nervous Debility, Incontinence, Premature Decay and Youthful Eruptions, attended by Dr. Strickland's Mollifying Cough Syrup. It is a superior remedy, and it is a blessing to the suffering to know that we have an effective cure for this terrible trouble, and that it is a permanent cure. It is a second cure, Cincinnati, Ohio, takes great pleasure in informing all who are suffering with piles that he has a small quantity of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture, and it effected a permanent cure. This seems to be the case with all who make use of this splendid preparation. It is manufactured at No. 4 East Fourth St., Cincinnati, O., and is for sale by Druggists at 50 cents per bottle.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE undersigned will open a Normal Institute at Lancaster, Ohio, July